FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA SPEECH TOUCHES ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PY090153 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0250 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[By special correspondent Federico Sivori]

[Excerpts] San Juan, 7 Aug (TELAM)--Referring to the Beagle conflict, President Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (Ret) said here tonight that it is not just and it is not decent for the neighbor to enter the house which he intends to own or which he believes to be his.

The chief of state, who spoke in the auditorium of the local college of philosophy, remarked that Argentina has no aspirations in the Pacific but neither will it permit anything to be touched in the Atlantic, after reviewing the negotiations with the Holy See on the southern conflict. He said that the political process must be given a meaning in order not to fall into the errors of previous processes which sought an opening but not a solution, and he stressed that we are not going to commit this error.

He also indicated that seeking solutions and giving the political process a meaning does not mean setting an electoral calendar, but it does involve leaving the process in a stage of orderliness, to avoid the eternal alternating between weak and demagogic civilian governments and strong military governments.

He reiterated that the armed forces proposal will be made known before the end of the year and he said that it will contain essential and guiding ideas which can be enriched through dialog. Regarding this matter, the president remarked that there is participation at the present time and it will increase; only the corrupt, the subversives and the self-proscribed will be excluded.

He then went on to discuss foreign policy, recalling that in Argentine history there have always been cycles of two or three simultaneous external conflicts, but that currently the country is experiencing eight or nine. Regarding the situation of criminal terrorists abroad, he repeated that they hope--and it is thus expressed in documents which have been found--to conquer the country in the political sector. He said that the evaluation of this objective indicates that if they could not conquer militarily, where the armed forces obtained a total victory over subversion's paramilitary apparatus, they would try to do so politically. Regarding this aspect, the president said that subversion is hoping that we the military are afraid of entering the political arena, but he firmly asserted that the political process will be given a meaning in order to prevent a call to elections which will then end in chaos, allowing them to conquer power through violence. He said that the main terrorist leaders who are abroad are trying to create a conflictive situation by launching a campaign against the country.

He reviewed the historical circumstances of the direct negotiations with Chile, which were carried out after the rejection of the British decision and through the Puerto Montt act. He also spoke about the December events and the presence of Cardinal Samore in Santiago, Chile, and Buenos Aires and then Montevideo, which led to the current negotiations.

He then said that there are two stages, the first one having already been implemented in which the two delegations submitted documentation and information to the Holy See, and the second one which, during the month of August, will be one of reflection. He stressed that the pope is not a judge, but a mediator. He does not impose but helps the dialog and with confidence we will arrive at a solution which is just and acceptable to the two countries.

He said that Argentina is seeking to perfectly delimit the territorial areas, and he again reaffirmed that it must be the Pacific for Chile and the Atlantic for Argentina. That is why, he added, that it is not just and it is not decent that the neighbor should enter the house which he intends to own or which he believes to be his. He then indicated that Argentina has no aspirations in the Pacific, but neither will it permit anything to be touched in the Atlantic.

He then reviewed the negotiations with Paraguay on the Yacyreta Dam and said that we have lost the World Bank loan, which was a long-term one and with very good interest rates, due to the delay in the negotiations which in turn was due to the Paraguayan counter-proposals regarding design. Regarding this matter, he asserted that Paraguay will make a decision before September, and maybe during August, and that Argentina is disposed toward carrying out the project if a reasonable solution is agreed upon. But if not, he indicated, other alternatives will be sought and Yacyreta will stop being a priority.

He referred to the problem of the Corpus Dam which, he said, is only experiencing a delay and has in no way been dropped. He gave as an example the Salto Grande hydroelectric complex where coexistence has been achieved and he spoke about the nuclear plan where, he said, I would even say that there is a problem of sovereignty, when referring to the negotiations regarding the supply of technology to our country for the Atucha plant and the plant under construction in Rio Tercero, in addition to the other four plants included in the plan for the next few years.

He referred briefly to the South Asian refugees, indicating that there are numerous offers for giving them work and lodging. He also spoke about the Nicaraguan case, pointing out the notes exchanged by the two foreign ministries and the last note sent by the Argentine Government in which our concern was expressed about the presence and participation of well-known criminal subversives. We do not question them because they are Argentines, but because we know them well, those antipatriotic people. He said that Argentina supports non-intervention and for this there is no better organization than the OAS, and this has been our country's position. He also noted the sending of medicine, food and other aid and the evacuation of fellow countrymen and of people from other countries at the height of the war. Regarding the OAS's inter-American human rights commission, he said that it has been specially invited to visit our country, in relation to its functions, because we understand that Argentina has nothing to hide, much less to be ashamed of, in its recent past.

DETAINEES UNDER EXECUTIVE BRANCH TOTAL 1,616

PY090135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (TELAM)--A total of 1,616 persons are still detained in jails at the disposal of the executive branch by virtue of Article 23 of the national Constitution. This information was released this afternoon by the Interior Ministry in a report on detainees remaining at the disposal of the executive branch, on those who choose to exercise legal options and those expelled as of 31 July.

The Interior Ministry communique reports that 198 persons are free under surveillance, 10 are under house arrest, 736 exercised the option granted under Article 23 of the national Constitution and laws No 21,449 and 21,650, and 193 were expelled from the country. The communique adds that in July 52 persons were released, 2 were expelled from the country and 23 exercised legal options, 41 were set free under surveillance and 5 were arrested.

FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR LEAVES FOR ROLDOS INAUGURATION

PY081528 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor left for Ecuador this morning to attend, as the representative of the Argentine Government, the presidential inauguration of Jaime Roldos Aguilera.

During his visit, which will end on Saturday, Minister Pastor will also hold talks with chiefs of state and foreign ministers of friendly nations, according to information released here today.

BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED--Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--During explorations carried out in Malarque, Mendoza Province and Tartagal, Salta Province, Government Oil Deposits (YPF) discovered two very important oil deposits. The deposit in Mendoza has yielded a production of 893 cubic meters of petroleum and 21,120 cubic meters of gas per day. Studies made at the deposit in Salta show a production of 100 cubic meters of petroleum and 330,000 cubic meters of gas per day. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1347 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY]

RAILWAY INVESTMENTS--It was officially confirmed that the 3-year investment plan, for the period 1979-81, prepared by the Argentine Railway Enterprise (EFA) involves approximately $900 million. The investments will be made in the general improvement and modernization of the Argentine railway system. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 7 PY]

FIP MEMBERS ARRESTED--Jorge Enea Spilimbergo, vice president of the Popular Leftist Front (FIP), has denounced the arrest of Hugo Andrade, Osvaldo Scolaro and Horacio Zapata. These members of the FIP were arrested on Friday by personnel of the 34th Police Precinct. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 10 PY]

SATELLITE STATION--The National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL) announced that a satellite communications station will be built in Cordoba at a cost of $30 million and will be operating by the end 1982. [Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 5 Aug 79 p 8 PY]

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION SYSTEM--(Silvio Carlos Sorio), administrator general of the National Post Office and Telegraph Enterprise (ENCOTELO), inaugurated an electronic communications system which will operate between the metropolitan city of Buenos Aires and the province of Cordoba. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Aug 79 PY]

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT INCREASES--The Economy Ministry reported yesterday that the GNP increased by 11.1 percent during the first 6 months of this year. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Aug 79 PY]

GUEVARA ARZE SWORN IN AS NEW PRESIDENT

PY081812 Paris AFP in Spanish 1757 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--Walter Guevara Arze today took the oath of office as Bolivian interim president during a solemn ceremony held at 1735 GMT in the National Congress.

Congress President Lidia Gueiler dictated the formal oath to the new president, who was warmly embraced by the outgoing president, Gen David Padilla, the head of a military government junta during the last 8 and 1/2 months.

Promises Respect for Freedom, Rights

PY081947 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--Interim Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze, promised during his inauguration speech today to govern with "profound respect for freedom and rights." Guevara delivered a 27-minute speech in the Bolivian Congress after being sworn in as interim president of the republic. He emphasized that "my government is the symbol of a profound national agreement aimed at achieving peaceful coexistence and democracy in Bolivia." Guevara added that to carry out his brief term in office he was asking for "the cooperation of the Congress, the strength of the armed forces, the support of the workers and peasants and the backing of public opinion."

He said: "We are firm partisans of a legal system in which every citizen can freely express his opinion and in which there is full respect for our laws so that all Bolivians can actively participate in the solution of national problems.

"We must reorganize the electoral branch [presumably court]," Guevara continued, "to provide it with the coherence necessary for the performance of its specific duties and to allow it to attain national prestige on its own."

Guevara added: "My government's foreign policy will be guided mainly toward finding formulas which can be accepted by national consensus as well as by the other parties directly involved, whose participation in the maritime negotiations is indispensable."

He then said that "international relations are maintained at the level of states, not of ideologies."

Referring to Bolivia's foreign debt, Guevara indicated that "it is one of the largest in relative terms among underdeveloped nations." The foreign debt, according to official reports, amounts to $3,102,000,000.

Guevara noted that "Bolivia's economic crisis is a national problem, not exclusively a government problem. It cannot be expected that my government in its short term in office will find solutions for all the problems we face. My term will be just a bridge between the past and the future in democracy."

Guevara then also mentioned the need for improving the technology of mining as well as of oil exploration and exploitation, without disregarding the need for increasing food production.

Government Will Be 'Center-Left'

PY081355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 7 Aug 79 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Aug (AFP)--The new Bolivian president, Walter Guevara Arze, today promised to lead "government of the center-left, but more of the left than of the center." Guevara's remarks were made almost simultaneously with some by Oscar Sanjines, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB), who expressed his rejection of the new president, "of clear rightist tendencies throughout his long political career." Sanjines added that, in any event, the COB is awaiting the decisions of the new constitutional president regarding the workers' demands for better salaries before establishing its position on the chief of state.

SOCIALIST LEADER DENOUNCES GUEVARA'S ELECTION

PY081330 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0903 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz [leader of the Socialist Party] has confirmed his disagreement with the election of Walter Guevara Arze as interim president, because Guevara was not elected in a formal manner, but only in his capacity as Senate president, he explained. He added: "We do not wish to assume responsibility for bringing to the presidency, even on an interim basis, a man who in fact represents a party we have fought and will continue to fight."

SILES, PAZ TO BE CANDIDATES IN NEXT ELECTIONS

PY081349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Aug (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo and Victor Paz Estenssoro will again be presidential candidates in the elections to be held on the first Sunday of May next year, according to statements made today by trustworthy sources close to the two political leaders. Siles Zuazo's Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] believes that the outcome of the election with the appointment of an interim president is a victory, since it means that a leftist bloc has been able to hinder the victory of the leader of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] who, they say, had the opportunity to organize a fraud which forestalled a landslide UDP victory.

The same confidence reigns among Paz Estenssoro's followers, and the same argument of a fraud is bandished as the reason for the vote count which prevented their leader from obtaining an absolute majority. Both groups agree in saying, contrary to what was said initially, that "nobody has been buried here," since the struggle has simply been postponed and will be brought out of the deadlock, even through the participation of Gen Hugo Banzer.

MILITARY MEN IN GOVERNMENT REASSIGNED IN ARMED FORCES

PY081314 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Text] All military men who have government posts have already been given assignments within the armed forces, and the announced return to the barracks will be accomplished. This statement has been made by Education and Culture Minister Simon Sejas Tordoya, who said that the decision to return to the barracks will be complied with immediately.

He reported that all ministers who have cooperated with President Padilla have received posts in various branches of the army, both in the army staff and at several garrisons in the interior of the country. Minister Sejas declined, however, to make any statement regarding the decision which would be taken by the armed forces if some of their members were asked to cooperate in the new government. He said that it is a prerogative of the president to request this kind of cooperation [words indistinct] from the armed forces and preferred to make no comments because of the delicate situation which would be posed by such a request. When he was asked about the recommendation he would make to the new education minister, he said that the National Pedagogical Congress would offer suggestions to the new government concerning solutions to the serious problem affecting the educational sector.

BOMB THREAT STRANDS LUFTHANSA PLANE, PROVES FALSE

PY081811 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--A plane belonging to the German airline Lufthansa was being held at the local airport at 1745 GMT because of a bomb threat, according to information released here today. The airplane arrived in La Paz on its regular flight from Santiago, Chile and was scheduled to depart for Frankfurt via Lima and New York. The police are inspecting the plane and the passengers in transit were asked to leave it.

Plane Allowed To Leave

PY081937 Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--The plane belonging to the German airline Lufthansa which was held in La Paz because of a bomb threat was able to continue its flight at 1810 GMT after the threat was proven to be a false alarm. The plane had to remain at El Alto airport for 3 hours and 15 minutes while Bolivian police and German specialists carried out an exhaustive investigation in the plane and among the passengers. The airplane in question was making the regular Santiago, Chile to Frankfurt flight, with stopovers in Lima and New York.

BRIEFS

CREDIT APPROVED--In a meeting held in La Paz, the Executive Board of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) approved a $14.3 million credit to finance three Bolivian projects. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 13 Jul 79 p 1 PY]

TIN SMELTING PLANT--President David Padilla yesterday inaugurated the low-grade tin smelting plant at Vinto, Oruro Department, which is designed to produce 25,534 fine metric tons per year. The plant has been built with an FRG loan. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS--The value of Bolivian mineral exports for the first 5 months of this year was $243,431,000. This represents an increase of somewhat more than $48 million over the value of such exports during the same period of 1978. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2242 GMT 23 Jul 79 PY]

FRAUDULENT INVOICING--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits had losses amounting to $83 million during the past administration. The commission investigating the irregularities found that much money had been diverted from the company through the sales of refined gasoline to some Andean countries and invoicing such sales as crude oil. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 79 PY]

OCCUPIED SWEDISH EMBASSY DECLINES ASSISTANCE OFFERED BY GUERREIRO

PY081248 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Relayed report from Brasilia by (Carlos Rodrigues)]

[Excerpts] The Brazilian Government will not take action regarding the occupation of the Swedish Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. After having officially reported to the Brazilian Government about the occupation of its consulate, the Swedish Embassy has declined the help offered by Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, stating that the situation is under control.

UN Audience in Geneva Promised

PY090053 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1808 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Aug (LATIN)--The Latin American political refugees who have been occupying the Swedish Consulate here since Monday today announced that they have received the promise of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] that he will receive them in Geneva.

Argentine citizen Roberto Morenco, spokesman of the group of 13 people (five men, five women and three children) who are occupying the consulate, told LATIN today that "the initial political objective of occupation has now been achieved." He revealed that the UNHCR representative here made known to them the proposal of the Geneva-based organization for receiving the group of refugees in Switzerland prior to receiving their additional demands. Morenco indicated that they will ask the UNHCR in Geneva to increase the resettlement quotas in Europe for Latin American refugees so that approximately 4,000 persons from several countries can leave Argentina as they do not want to continue living under a repressive regime which gives no guarantees.

One of the motives which led the group to peacefully occupy the Swedish Consulate was precisely that of advocating the departure from Argentina of the Latin American refugees. According to Morenco, Ana Posadas, a representative of the Latin American refugees, left early this morning from Berne for Switzerland [as received] in order to confirm with the UNHCR the proposal which was made by its representative here.

At the same time, "we are in contact with the diplomatic representatives of Spain and Denmark" who have made offers for receiving refugees, Morenco asserted. Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez said here last night that Spain could receive the refugees who have occupied the Swedish Consulate because Spain has a tradition of granting asylum based on humanitarian reasons. Morenco indicated that they will ask that they be recognized in Europe in a political refugee status and that before leaving Brazil they were expecting some relatives of those occupying the consulate to arrive in Rio de Janeiro.

He said that once all the red tape is taken care of, they will request a diplomatic car to transport them from the consulate to the airport in order to leave Brazil.

SUAREZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE; DECLINES COMMENT ON 'DOMESTIC POLICY'

PY081339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Aug (AFP)--Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez today avoided expressing his opinion on the amnesty proposal which is under discussion in Brazil.

At a press conference Suarez explained that he could not make comments on Brazil's domestic policy. He recalled, however, that Spain had granted (after the death of Gen Francisco Franco) two amnesties, the first of which was limited and the second of which was not.

Asked about the terrorism which is shaking Spain, the Spanish prime minister emphasized that "the terrorists are nothing other than murderers and that their actions have no political justification."

Regarding Spanish relations with the European Economic Community (EEC), Suarez indicated that his country does not want to become the single intermediary between South America and the EEC.

Brazil and Spain are ready to reduce the trade balance deficit, which is unfavorable for Spain. Both countries also decided to establish a system of regular consultation and to hold meetings at the beginning of each year alternatively in their respective capitals, Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated. Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro (Brazil) and Marcelino Oreja Aguirre (Spain) have exchanged notes in this regard.

Suarez arrived in Brasilia yesterday, Monday, for an official visit. He was received for the second time today by the Brazilian President, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, whom he invited to a dinner tonight. The Spanish prime minister will leave Brasilia tomorrow, Wednesday, for Sao Paulo. On Thursday he will leave for Ecuador.

O ESTADO LABELS NEW BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT 'ANTI-BRAZILIAN'

PY090225 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Aug 79 p 7 PY

[Excerpts] The new Bolivian president, Walter Guevara Arze, is known as an anti-Brazilian politician who defends the positions of the so-called Third World and is considered a "center-left social democrat." Brazil cannot entertain much hope in the new Bolivian head of state, particularly regarding the gas agreement. Guevara will steer the mainstream of commerical relations toward Argentina and the Andean Pact countries.

The new Bolivian foreign minister might be Julio Garret Ajllon, who does not favor good commercial relations with Brazil either. He is a cold politician who is a former ambassador to Moscow and follower of former President Paz Estenssoro. He is expected to follow Guevara's ideas in conducting Bolivia's foreign policy. According to former Bolivian Foreign Minister Raul Botelho in a declaration to O ESTADO, the new Bolivian president is pro-Third World and a leftist whose ideas may clash with the ideas of Brazil, which is also a Third World country but whose government does not defend the poorer countries. Guevara already announced yesterday that, at the meeting of nonalined countries in Havana, he will request Bolivia's membership in that organization.

According to Botelho, Guevara is not a communist, "because he knows that the day Bolivia becomes a communist country, Brazil will invade it from one side and Chile from the other." According to Guevara's aides, the main problems he will face during his term in office will stem from his opposition to the United States and Brazil, in the arena of foreign relations, and a serious potentially socially explosive economic crisis in the internal arena.

From 1968 to 1973, Guevara was Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations. At that time he was accused of defending a pro-U.S. line. In 1973, he managed to put together an alliance of his party--the Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA]--with the MNR and the PCD to fight the signing of a treaty to sell gas to Brazil, a treaty which was supported by President Banzer. He was exiled from the country because of this in May 1974. He returned to Bolivia 4 years later and joined Paz Estenssoro's MNR and was the candidate for vice president.

SATYRO 'REGRETS' CREATION OF AMNESTY SUBCOMMISSIONS

PY081239 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Aug 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpts] After receiving the visit of Deputy Ernani Satyro, the spokesman for the congressional joint commission on the amnesty bill, Superior Military Court [STM] President Gen Reynaldo Mello de Almeida said that it became clear in the meeting that the STM "is not creating problems" about the visits of the subcommissions to the prisons in which political prisoners are held. General Almeida pointed out that the STM only asks that such visits be previously and officially announced to auditing judges, "for the additional reason that they can then be present to provide any information which may be necessary for the members of the subcommissions."

Deputy Satyro regretted having supported the creation of the subcommissions to visit the political prisoners and accused the subcommissions of "distorting their objective" and of trying to transform the whole commission, which is technical, into an instrument of pressure, into a congressional investigating commission to probe into human rights questions. Deputy Satyro criticized the intention of Senator Teotonio Vilela to maintain the commission in permanent session, adding that "we do not need to hear anybody," and if the ABI [Brazilian Press Association], the OAB [Brazilian Lawyers Guild] and the CNBB [National Brazilian Bishops Conference] want to make any contribution, let them send their suggestions to the commission in writing.

Deputy Satyro said: "We do not support the demagogic objectives they want to give the joint commission." He then explained that the note sent to the president of the Senate by General Almeida "did not create any crisis at all, because it was not intended to bar Senator Teotonio Vilela, a representative of another branch of government, access to an organ of the judiciary branch. It only tried to maintain rapport between two branches of government."

NUCLEBRAS POSTPONES ORDERS FOR ANGRA 2, 3 EQUIPMENT

PY090240 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Aug 79 p 16 PY

[Excerpts] The placing of equipment orders for the Angra 2 and Angra 3 nuclear plants with Brazilian manufacturers, which was to be made this year, has been indefinitely postponed as a result of delay in the construction of Angra 2 and the lack of decision on the site of Angra 3. The Brazilian-made equipment--reactor vessel, rolling bridges and various types of tubing--was contracted with a consortium formed by COBRASMA, CONFAB and Bardella in Sao Paulo. This equipment represents 30 percent of all the equipment to be installed in the two plants (approximately $1.5 billion worth for each plant).

BRIEFS

DROUGHT IN CEARA STATE--Drought in the State of Ceara has spread over almost 100 municipalities, although only 72 have been included in the government emergency relief plan. Funds available under this plan are not even sufficient to give assistance to 20 percent of the population in the drought-stricken area. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Aug 79 p 16 PY]

CASTOR OIL FOR LUBRICATION--Mario Garnero, president of the national auto manufacturers association arrived in Brasilia yesterday to attend the meeting of the National Energy Commission. He indicated that for most engines castor oil can be a perfect substitute for lubricants extracted from petroleum. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jul 79 p 22 PY]

MILITARY COMMANDERS WILL LEAVE GOVERNMENT POSTS FRIDAY

PA090025 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2043 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Quito, 8 Aug (LATIN)--The commanders of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces will be relieved of their duties on Friday, after turning power over to President-elect Jaime Roldos, official sources said. Admiral Alfredo Poveda, chief of the navy; Gen Guillermo Duran, chief of the army; and Lt Gen Luis Leoro, chief of the air force will simultaneously resign from their military duties and their positions as members of the government triumvirate.

In a similar manner, general officers who participated in the government will request their retirement, Administration Secretary General Col Enrique Dobronsky announced. The generals affected by this are the minister of education, Div Gen Fernando Dobronsky Ojeda; public works, Div Gen Angel Polivio Vega; natural resources, Div Gen Eduardo Semblantes; and agriculture, Brig Gen Oliverio Vasconez. Other officers who held government posts in Admiral Poveda's administration, which began in January 1976, will also retire, military sources revealed.

NEW CABINET REPORTED BY EL COMERCIO

PA081915 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 8 Aug (AFP)--Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos, who will assume power here the day after tomorrow, has appointed his cabinet. The report appears today in the newspaper EL COMERCIO, which includes photographs of the alleged cabinet members. The cabinet will be composed as follows:

Government (Interior)	Roberto Dunn Barreiro, executive of an enterprise in Guayaquil.
Foreign Affairs	Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, historian and novelist.
National Defense	Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios, secretary of the national security council.
Education	Galo Garcia, of the People's Democracy.
Finance	Fernando Aspiazu, a Guayaquil lawyer.
Public Works	Francisco Saa Chacon, of Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP).
Labor	Carlos Feraud Guzman, president of the front of Roldoist professionals.
Natural Resources and Energy	Mauricio Davalos, economist and member of the People's Democracy
Industries, Commerce and Integration	Martin Manosalvas, of CFP.
Public Health	Rodrigo Fierro.
Social Welfare	Leonel Cedeno, of CFP. (This new ministry was previously a branch of the Labor Ministry.)
Agriculture	Margarita de Armijos
Secretary General of Public Administration	Alejandro Roman, lawyer, director of the magazine IMPACTO and resident of Guayaquil.
Public Information Secretary	Fausto Molina.
Central Bank Manager	Germanico Salgado, economist, former member of the Cartagena agreement board and technical director of the planning board.

MENGELE'S NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE ANNULLED

PY081743 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 8 PY

[Text] Clotildo Jimenez Benitez, the state attorney general, has instructed the supreme court of justice to cancel the naturalization certificate issued to Joseph Mengele.

The attorney general is following "special and precise instructions from Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro, according to note No 334 of 6 August 1979, which was requested to be attached to the record of the case as a justification for the procedure followed in this incident." The note indicates that German citizen Joseph Mengele asked the supreme court of justice for a Paraguayan naturalization certificate, which was granted through A. I. [Institutional Act] No 809 dated 27 November 1959.

The Interior Ministry's note states that Mengele "has been absent from the country without justification for many years." It also indicates that an extradition request which could not be implemented because of the absence from the country of the naturalized Paraguayan citizen, Mengele, since he has not lived in the country since 1960, is on file at the criminal court of first appeal in the care of the judge at that time, Perez Dominguez.

The document states that the extradition request was presented by the court of Freiburg, a city in the FRG, and therefore it must be made clear that the request has never been rejected and, on the other hand, that the extradition has never been granted, because the person who is the subject of the request could not be found. After other considerations, the document states that it is appropriate to ask the court "to cancel, repeal or annul the Paraguayan naturalization certificate issued to Joseph Mengele, because it is proper according to law to do so." It concludes: Officially inform the Foreign Ministry to report the resolution to the FRG diplomatic representative.

Mengele's Citizenship Formally Canceled

PY090125 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 21 PY

[Excerpts] The supreme court issued a resolution late this morning canceling the naturalization papers of Joseph Mengele, allegedly a Nazi war criminal who was granted Paraguayan naturalization papers in 1959. The cancellation of Mengele's naturalization papers had been requested by the attorney general in view of a note to that effect which was presented by the FRG ambassador in Paraguay. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

"Considering that the attorney general has requested the cancellation of naturalization papers granted to Joseph Mengele by Supreme Court Resolution No 809 of 27 November 1959, in view of the fact that the said person has been absent from the country since 1960 as attested by the fact that an extradition request presented in 1962 could not be processed by the then Lower Court Criminal Judge Perez Dominguez because Joseph Mengele was absent from the country;

"That records of the judicial secretaries No 1 and No 2 as well as of the supreme court secretary general do not show any request to leave the country presented by Joseph Mengele;

"That Article 29, Item 3, of the Constitution provides for the loss of citizenship by naturalized citizens who have been absent from the country for more than 2 years without justification;

"That the time period established by the Constitution has passed and the naturalized citizen Joseph Mengele has not requested from the supreme court the required authorization to stay outside the country, the cancellation of his naturalization papers is in order.

"Therefore, the supreme court resolves:

"1. To cancel the naturalization papers granted to Joseph Mengele by Resolution No 809 of 27 November 1959;

"2. To send this resolution to the Foreign Ministry to be conveyed to the FRG ambassador."

'YOUTH FOR HUMAN RIGHTS' PROTEST DEAN OF FACULTY'S DETENTION

PY090218 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 10 PY

[Text] The Paraguayan Youth for Human Rights organization has reported to the public the detention in police quarters of Jeronimo Irala Burgos, dean of the Catholic University Law School and vice president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission.

The communique states that Irala Burgos was held for approximately an hour last night in the Police Investigations Department. It has also been reported that Irala Burgos was summoned by the Central Police Department yesterday morning and that he was again summoned in the afternoon, this time by the Police Investigations Department. The communique states that Irala Burgos reported to the Police Investigations Department at approximately 2000 accompanied by attorney Jose Antonio Galeano, secretary of the Catholic University Law School.

The Paraguayan Youth for Human Rights organization "rejects and condemns this new attack on the free exercise of public liberties and expresses its full support for Jeronimo Irala Burgos, who is persecuted by the government for defending human rights and democracy."

For this very reason, law students of the Catholic University last night called a symbolic protest, walking out of class to support the dean of the faculty.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ECUADOR--The Paraguayan delegation, headed by Juan Ramon Chavez, president of the Senate, left for Ecuador yesterday to represent Paraguay in the inauguration of President-Elect Jaime Roldos. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 12 PY]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO BRAZIL--A delegation of approximately 30 businessmen and government economists and technicians will travel to Sao Paulo, Brazil, today. This delegation, together with Brazilian officials, will set up the permanent commission of Paraguayan and Sao Paulo businessmen which will meet every month in the cities of Asuncion and Sao Paulo alternately. This delegation is headed by Oscar Pinho Insfran, head of the production, industry and commerce under secretary. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Aug 79 p 13 PY]

BRITISH DELEGATION ARRIVES--A British delegation arrived yesterday in Asuncion. This delegation will hold meetings with managers of the Carlos Antonio Lopez Railway in order to study the possibility of financing and electrification of the Paraguayan railway. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Aug 79 p 18 PY]

LOAN FOR IRON MILL--The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved a loan of $77,500,912 for the construction of an iron and steel mill in Villa Hayes, in the Chaco region. Two Brazilian enterprises will participate in the construction of the mill. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 3 Aug 79 p 2 PY]

TENSION RISES IN OCCUPATION OF SWISS EMBASSY

PA081247 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 7 (AFP)--Tension rose tonight between the Mexican Government and demonstrators who have occupied the Swiss Embassy here since last Friday in a bid to win release of political prisoners.

Rene Morales, a representative of the "National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners," which is occupying the mission, said that the government had threatened to throw the demonstrators out by force if they did not leave peacefully. He made the statement after a second talk with Deputy Interior Minister Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara. Mr Morales said that the deputy minister had excluded any possibility of continuing negotiations on the protesters' demands until they evacuate the building.

The committee is demanding immediate release of 150 people it considers political prisoners and an explanation of the fate of nearly 600 people it says have "disappeared" in Mexico, allegedly for political reasons. The protestors issued a statement saying that the government would be responsible for anything that might happen in the event of forced evacuation. They said that Swiss Charge d'Affaires Paul Andre Ramseyer had requested instructions from Bern about the new situation, but had not yet received an answer. Mexican police need Swiss Government permission to enter the embassy, which has extra-territorial status.

PAPER PUBLISHES THREAT AGAINST SHAH OF IRAN'S LIFE

PA090412 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2058 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Aug (EFE)--The former shah of Iran, Mohamad Reza Pahlavi, has been threatened with death in a message attributed to a Fedayeen group. It was published in the Mexican morning newspaper UNO MAS UNO today. The message is written in Persian and Spanish, although the Spanish has numerous errors.

The threat says, among other things, "neither in Mexico nor anywhere else in the world will you be able to escape the punishment that awaits you. The tribunal is comprised of the Iranian people, a people who destroyed the rotting columns of a centuries-old empire during a bloody struggle. The Iranian people are not incapable of executing this irrevocable decision, which has been accepted by world opinion. It is not just a threat; it is the will of a heroic people that will be carried out in the not too distant future," the message signed by the Fedayeen group carrying out the will of the people concludes. The Mexican paper published the message without further commentary or saying how it had received it.

Since June, when the former shah of Iran went into exile in Mexico, there has been talk of the possibility that Fedayeen commandos would attempt to assassinate him, although contradictory statements by Iranian leaders indicated that no groups would be deployed to kill him in this country. Mohamad Reza Pahlavi and his family live in the city of Cuernavaca, about 86 km southwest of here, in a mansion heavily guarded by Mexican security agents.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA--Mexico City, 6 Aug (EFE)--Today the Foreign Secretariat reported that President Jose Lopez Portillo has appointed Horacio Labastida as new ambassador to Nicaragua. He is the first Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua since Mexico severed relations with the Somoza regime on 20 May. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0316 GMT 7 Aug 79 PA]

AUTHORITIES DISCUSS ENERGY CRISIS, IRHE'S ENERGY PLANS

PA081717 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0104 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Television forum on energy crisis with Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification Director General Edwin Fabrega and Deputy Director General Jose Blandon--live; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Fabrega] In keeping with the policy outlined by President Royo in connection with the energy crisis which has reached Panama, the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] feels pleased to present you with a general overview on what is happening in the rest of the world, what is happening in Latin America and what is happening in Panama. The crisis has reached us here. This is evident because oil is a finite resource and prices have already reached unexpected and unimagined levels. It may be that in the future we will not be able to get it even if we have money. Let us look then at the source of that problem.

Latin America's reserves currently amount to 3 trillion [as heard] barrels, but this figure is now being modified because Mexico has announced a number of recent discoveries. So let us take a look at Latin America.

Latin America has 6.25 percent of the world's reserves. This figure includes Mexico's newly announced reserves. It has a 4-percent share of world production, a 4.5-percent share of the world's oil transportation; it refines 7.6 percent of the world's oil and consumes only 5 percent of this oil in the areas of industry and transport and generation of electricity.

In view of the above, what can we do, what are we doing? We will now see how we can rationalize oil consumption. IRHE Deputy Director General Jose Blandon will explain.

[Blandon] As has been stated by IRHE Director General Edwin Fabrega, we are currently facing a true energy crisis in the world, in Latin America and particularly here in Panama. Its origins can be found in a number of structural problems. In other words, the world's current economic system was not conceived to make a rational use of the resources at its disposal and for this reason, any short-term policy aimed at resolving this energy problem should focus on the rational use and conservation of energy.

This activity, which seeks a reduction in the present level of energy consumption, undoubtedly constitutes one of the most urgent priorities of our economic system since our countries' energy consumption structures, particularly here in Panama, are mainly characterized by a waste of energy, resulting from a development scheme copied from and at times imposed by the industrialized countries. Thus, it is necessary to adopt measures aimed at rationalizing the use of energy by increasing the effectiveness of productive processes and, in the longer term, by changing a large part of our energy consumption infrastructures.

Two sectors are fundamental to this process: the industrial and the transportation sectors. In Panama's case we have had to draft an energy balance plan to determine the contribution of each of the energy sector's subsectors and to rationalize their participation in the future satisfaction of the demand for energy. For instance, we must determine the electrical energy sector's role in replacing hydrocarbons. We must also seek alternate energy sources.

As an initial step in this process of energy consumption rationalization, the IRHE development directorate is creating a special section that will be in charge of drafting this national energy balance plan, assigning priorities to each subsector at those levels at which we would be replacing oil with other energy sources we might develop locally.

This rationalization should seek to improve the energy consumption-energy production relationship in order to reduce the impact that energy costs have on the cost of this vital product.

Second, rationalization implies a total restructuring of the transportation system for both passengers and cargo, gearing it toward mass transportation and using equipment that minimizes energy consumption per transporting unit. Rationalization also means rational use of energy in residential and commercial units.

There is not the slightest doubt that, unless we accompany this energy rationalization policy with an energy saving policy, which should complement this phase that we regard as the initial phase of our general energy policy, we would not be truly confronting the present crisis. Thus, we believe that the initial goal of any general energy-saving policy should be the elimination of all waste. This would be done in order to reduce our present energy consumption level by at least 10 percent. Just to give you an idea, in 1973 we spent $74 million on oil purchases. In 1979 it has been estimated that at current prices we will spend $300 million. So we expect to see oil consumption reduced by at least 10 percent in order to reduce our oil dependence somewhat.

It is also necessary to implement other energy saving measures which would be aimed mainly at saving electrical energy in the various government agencies. Their energy consumption levels are not in keeping with the present situation. Our General Council of State has already adopted several measures in this connection and we hope to draft a report on the real energy saving levels that have been reached in the various government agencies.

Collective transport policy is important and must be designed and analyzed because we are spending 36 percent of our country's total energy in the area of transportation, whereas a consumer country such as the United States spends only 24 percent. From the energy consumption standpoint, we are spending proportionately more on transport than the United States. So the transport sector deserves special attention, particularly in order to develop a more suitable collective urban transport system. There is the possibility of introducing trolley buses or buses that use electrical energy. We are considering the feasibility of using the railroad, and we are also considering the possibility of increasing the number of buses which currently serve the metropolitan area and updating them so that, when we talk of replacing individual with collective transport, we can really offer alternatives to the users.

All of us are familiar with the problems currently posed by urban transport, particularly in regard to its availability. In order to undertake the task of rationalizing energy consumption in the transport sector, we must first resolve the urban transport problem.

Furthermore, the time will come when, as Mr Fabrega said, it will not be merely a matter of being able to buy oil. Within a few years there will not be a suitable supply to satisfy our demands.

As a developing country, we will require an increasing number of energy sources because our development cannot be stopped. It is precisely within the framework of this development that cannot be stopped that we are urging the community to develop a true understanding of the problem. Our energy should not be wasted but used for development instead.

As a result of this we may well have to ration gasoline. We understand that, due to the gasoline-processing company's needs, the availability of gasoline will be reduced and in the future we may not have any fuel available. Thus, we will have to analyze the problem of rationing gasoline consumption through the use of coupons because we may have to do so in the future.

We also believe that in the face of the current energy crisis--to which all countries have reacted somewhat belatedly--the government should create a special body to handle the energy problem. We believe the possibility of creating an energy ministry should be carefully analyzed. This ministry should concern itself with everything connected with the energy problem because energy has become a worldwide strategic problem.

Undoubtedly, this general energy crisis will necessitate the revision and updating of our present development plans in order to make them increasingly less dependent on variables beyond our control and to reorient our economy in the face of the new general situation. There is no doubt that the energy problem will change our current lifestyle. This will be the last wasteful generation. It is our responsibility to leave alternatives for development to the coming generations. These alternatives will undoubtedly be based on a rationalization of energy consumption.

[Fabrega] Gentlemen, as we have seen, we are in the midst of a crisis. The government is adopting certain measures and will continue to do so in order to enforce rational use of any oil we might be able to get in the future. But the crisis can be resolved. We are in a position to confront it, and we Panamanians are capable of finding solutions to each of these problems. IRHE is already working to resolve the problem and we expect you and your family to be ready to make your quota of sacrifice. Thank you very much.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS--Sources close to the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry revealed that the policy of austerity imposed by President Royo's government has saved 17 million balboas in the first 6 months of the current year. The same sources added that the government expects to save an estimated 30 million balboas by the end of the year. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Aug 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO CANCELS VISIT TO PANAMA

PA090251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 8 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has suspended the scheduled visit he was to make to Panama tomorrow. At the beginning of the week, it was reported that Carazo would make a 12-hour stopover in Panama to meet with his colleague, Aristides Royo, before continuing on to Ecuador. The two presidents were to discuss matters of bilateral interest.

During the meeting, they were to discuss fishing regulations in the territorial waters of the two countries, trade agreements and other matters. No explanation has been given for Carazo's decision to suspend his visit to Panama.

The Costa Rican chief of state will leave early tomorrow morning for Quito, where he will participate in Friday's inauguration ceremony for new Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--Today, new Argentine Ambassador Arnoldo Manuel Listre presented his credentials to the Costa Rican Government. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA]

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION--The agriculture minister has proposed that agricultural development be declared a national emergency. Minister Hernan Fonseca Zamora has noted that agricultural development from 1974 to 1978 was 2.2 percent. Fonseca Zamora said that there is no encouragement for agricultural or livestock development in the country. The minister said that it is necessary to create an agriculture and livestock bank that will provide credits to farmers. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 79 PA]

GUATEMALA

EDUCATION MINISTER REACHES SETTLEMENT WITH PARENTS, STUDENTS

PA090310 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] A meeting that Education Minister Col Clementino Castillo Coronado held with the parents' emergency committee of the various schools in Quezaltenango and the Western Student Federation leaders ended at 1600 today with a satisfactory settlement having been reached. After a 15-hour meeting, it was concluded that the student problem in Quezaltenango had been settled. The education minister agreed to a three-point proposal: 1. to remove the security forces from the schools; 2. to nullify the cancellation of the students' registration; and 3. to study the Quezaltenango business school teachers' problems.

BRIEFS

U.S. AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala Frank V. Ortiz presented his credentials to President Fernando Romeo Cucas Garcia on 31 July. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 1 Aug 79 p 16 PA]

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO RETURN 35 PLANES TO NICARAGUA

PA081530 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2231 GMT 7 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government announced today that it will soon return to the Nicaraguan Government the 35 military and civilian planes in which officers and soldiers of the Nicaraguan National Guard escaped to Honduras following Somoza's fall. Herman Allan Padgett, press secretary of the military triumvirate, said that the planes have not been returned because the Nicaraguan Government has not filed a formal request to that effect. Padgett said that the members of the Nicaraguan Government who recently visited Tegucigalpa were unsuccessful in their efforts to arrange for the return of the planes because they did not meet the formalities of a visit and official request in that regard. The Honduran military government refused to receive the five members of the Nicaraguan Government, headed by Mario Castillo, commander of the Sandinist Air Force, who visited Tegucigalpa on 3 August in view of the informal nature of their visit. The official spokesman said that the Managua government representatives had arrived by surprise, having failed to make prior arrangements for the visit with the Honduran ambassador and the Foreign Ministry.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN CHALLENGES PARTIES TO PROVE FRAUD

PA081754 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1453 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military junta today challenged the political parties to prove in a public forum over a radio and television network that it has committed an electoral fraud. The challenge was posed by Press Secretary Herman Allan Padgett, who said that everything is ready to hold the forum as soon as the Honduran television station announces it has the necessary time available.

Padgett said the military government has reiterated several times that the electoral process called [words indistinct] was clean, democratic and free from pressures of any kind.

The challenge was particularly directed at the traditional Liberal Party [PL], which has taken several local authorities to court on charges of committing fraud in relation to the issuance of documents citizens must have to obtain electoral identity cards. The liberals have also accused the military of teaming up with the National Party [PN], another traditional party, to commit the alleged electoral fraud. The liberals' charge is related to the appointment of municipal authorities. This process has been underway for months and 90 percent of those appointed are PN members.

Padgett said that "in that public forum, before the nation's conscience, the military government junta and the armed forces will prove that their pledge to the people has not been broken." According to Padgett, "the liberals must show the evidence they say they have that a fraud has been mounted in connection with the census being taken for the election of a constituent assembly that will return power to civilians." The press secretary stressed that militarymen, officials of the National Electoral Tribunal, representatives of the political parties at the tribunal and all authorities connected with the electoral process will be present at the forum.

Thus far there has been no reaction from the PL, the PN and the fledgling National Innovation and Unity Party. These are the parties which are legally registered with the National Electoral Tribunal.

NICARAGUA

COUNTRY PULLS OUT OF CENTRAL AMERICAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

PA081944 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish **1937 GMT** 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Aug (LATIN)--The new Government of Nicaragua today announced its withdrawal from the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA). Members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front said that CONDECA is an instrument of U.S. imperialism and its repression.

With this decision, CONDECA is now made up of only the armies of Guatemala and El Salvador.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT CARAZO

8 August Managua Arrival

PA081910 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1625 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 8 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio arrived at Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport today aboard a twin-engine plane. He was welcomed at the international airport by the five members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Violeta de Chamorro, Moises Hassan, Alfonso Robelo, Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, whom he warmly embraced. The members of the cabinet and the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] were also at hand to greet him at the air terminal.

Thousands and thousands of Nicaraguans filled the airport carrying Costa Rican and Nicaraguan flags and the red-and-black banner of the FSLN in a demonstration of admiration and gratitude toward President Carazo.

Airport Solidarity Speech

PA081911 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 8 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio offered the solidarity of his government and nation during a speech at the warm welcome the Nicaraguans gave him today at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in this capital. "May the liberty for which the people of Nicaragua fought become the fruit of the effort shown over these months," said Carazo Odio.

He added: "May the ability demonstrated place Nicaragua on the map of the world--ability to give the world a lesson that for liberty, one fights, one dies, one suffers and one comes out ahead whenever there is determination."

The Costa Rica president replied thus to the brief welcome speech by junta member Sergio Ramirez in which he voiced the Sandinist revolution's thanks to the government and people of Costa Rica for identifying with their struggle to reestablish the republic and democracy in this nation.

The statesman from the neighboring nation offered the solidarity of his people and their permanent support to the Nicaraguans' highest aspirations. "We bring assurances that whatever we give--modest and poor as our country is--we give with the grandeur of an open spirit, of supreme responsibility and with absolute confidence that we do so for the good of progress, for the highest values of our national and American institutions," the visiting president added.

Managuans waved Costa Rican and Nicaraguan flags and the red-and-black colors of the FSLN both at the international airport and along the highway between the city and the air terminal.

Carazo then went to the Central Bank of Nicaragua, now turned into the provisional seat of the government, where he will talk and have lunch with the junta of the revolutionary government, which welcomed him en masse, and with the cabinet. He will hold a news conference at noon in the Intercontinental Hotel and in the afternoon will attend the official christening of "Costa Rica District" (previously Blandon) in the eastern part of the city.

An announced visit to the city of Esteli in the north was canceled on the official schedule released to foreign correspondents.

In the evening "Brother" or "Comrade" Rodrigo, which is how the Costa Rican president--whose support for the revolution was essential in the overthrow of the Somozist regime--is known here, will return to San Jose with his large party of government officials and newsmen.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ACTS IN BLUEFIELDS

Attack by Armed Group

PA081806 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Reports received here indicate that members of our militia were attacked by a group of armed men who are in the palace. Shots were fired into the air and at the ground. This is nothing but counterrevolutionary action carried out by elements opposed to the victory of the Sandinist revolution.

Counterrevolutionary elements, encouraged by U.S. racism and militarism, are trying to confuse, hurt and create a state of anarchy here in Bluefields. Employees, workers, peasants, students and conscientious youths will not permit Sandinist discipline to be broken. They will not tolerate disorder or chaos promoted by armed individuals roaming the streets, shooting right and left.

Workers, housewives, students and residents of Bluefields, this is the moment to say "No" to the counterrevolutionary and "Yes" to the Sandinist people's government. Long live the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), the Sandinist command in Bluefields, the Sandinist Atlantic workers federation, [words indistinct], organized workers and the people organized under the Sandinist people's government! Nothing is going to make us take a step backward. The people are right, [words indistinct]. The Sandinist struggle continues until Somozism is completely destroyed, like those groups of saboteurs of the Sandinist people's government [will be].

BARRICADA Denunciation

PA081935 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1540 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt of editorial in BARRICADA, official newspaper of Sandinist National Liberation Front--date not given]

[Text] For us Sandinists, to take up arms was an act of historic responsibility. To forge a fatherland of justice, to defend laborers, peasants, workers of all kinds, students and all the people from the exploitation, oppression and alienation into which Somozism pushed us was what led us to become soldiers of the Sandinist revolution.

We are proud of having fought to forge a new Nicaragua. We feel honored to belong to the army of the people that today guarantees the future of our country.

For this same reason, we are preoccupied with the present and concerned that criminal elements or irresponsible comrades [words indistinct] and the red and black which distinguished us in our struggle. [words indistinct]

Since we are sons of our people, true Sandinists are faithful to the revolution that inspired them. Therefore, we are disciplined regarding the orders and directives that come from our national joint leadership.

There are elements around here who, under the protection of (Sierca), an organization and [words indistinct] which we still have, in the few days that have transpired since the revolutionary triumph, who take advantage of the situation to engage in a series of activities that make it appear as though Somozism still exists in our country.

Our concern is the concern of all Sandinists, of the combatants and militiamen who with conscience and responsibility decided to have a free fatherland or die forging it. We do not want to see any vestige of Somozism in the new Nicaragua.

Blame Placed On Counterrevolution

PA081951 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1639 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Counterrevolution is active. It is utilizing a group of armed boys by motivating them with (?racism), motivating them against unionism. This has caused great (?concern) among the people of Bluefields.

These boys have shot two members of the command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front here in Bluefields. One comrade was critically wounded while another sustained minor wounds.

Blood begins to flow and counterrevolution is behind it. The only way to stop these (?agents) of counterrevolution--reactionary elements who create confusion in the town, who alarm the people--is to mobilize all workers, all responsible people, to defend the Sandinist revolution.

This revolution which has cost many martyrs and which has cost [words indistinct] cannot be left behind by a tiny group of [word indistinct] boys who fire right and left, who show off with their arms and scare the people. That is why it is the people of Bluefields who must say "No" to counterrevolution. "Yes" to Sandinist popular power.

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE PRESENTS PRISONERS TO PRESS

PA081437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0548 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Aug (AFP)--Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge today presented three former officers of the National Guard during a news conference to reply to the statements of a U.S. legislator and to show, he explained, that the Sandinists are "generous in victory." One of the prisoners shown to the newsmen, former Maj Munguia stated that toward the end of the war he "understood that the Sandinists' struggle was fair."

The three officers, among them Col Isaias Cuadra, told the press that they had been treated well since they fell into Sandinist hands. Former Colonel Cuadra, who was warden of the Modelo jail at the time Tomas Borge was held there, insisted that he was never aware of the torture and ill treatment to which the new minister of interior was subjected.

Borge, who rounded up dozens of newsmen in the middle of the night to accompany him to where the news conference was held, said that if Gen Anastasio Somoza were to fall into Sandinist hands, he would surely be sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment and that "efforts would be made to rehabilitate him." The officers who were presented today said that none of the imprisoned former guards would participate in any attempt by Somoza to attack the government of National Reconstruction.

JUNTA MEMBER WARNS AGAINST 'MISUNDERSTANDING' REVOLUTION

PA082232 Paris AFP in Spanish 1826 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[By Norberto Gallego]

[Text] Managua, 8 Aug (AFP)--If the United States "isolates us because it does not understand the Nicaraguan revolution, it will only bring about what it fears most--a radicalization of the process," Sergio Ramirez, one of the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told this agency today.

Ramirez, a 37-year-old lawyer and novelist, complained about the impression the international press has been fostering regarding the dominant influence of the Sandinist front's directorate in the new Nicaraguan regime.

"The Sandinist front won the war and seized power. It, and not the United States, installed the reconstruction junta in Managua," Ramirez explained. "The U.S. press should ask itself what would be happening now if we had accepted the conditions they tried to impose on us in the days prior to Somoza's fall," he added. He also denied that the government has been paralyzed while the Sandinist army is being organized.

"We are creating the new state structures. The contributions to this task made by the army and the Sandinist front have been very effective. This has nothing to do with the parallel power to which some people have been referring."

Originally, there had been plans to create an executive secretary for the five-member junta, and Sergio Ramirez had been considered for this post. However, the idea was later discarded. The executive branch currently operates on the basis of a division of work by areas and makes its decisions by consensus.

Ramirez reiterated that the junta will rule in its present form until the progress of the reconstruction tasks makes it possible to call elections. But he abstained from estimating when such a transfer of power would take place. Nonetheless, he did announce that the possibility of calling municipal elections as soon as possible is being considered. In order to organize local bodies, open townhalls [cabildos] would be utilized. This is a traditional institution in Nicaragua's communal history.

Concern over the Nicaraguan image that is being disseminated among the American people became evident during the talks with Ramirez.

Recently, several Nicaraguan Government representatives have harshly rejected U.S. Congressman Murphy's statements criticizing the treatment being given to [words indistinct]. Ramirez will travel to the United States in late August to counteract the effects of this campaign and to request that the aid promised be sent to Nicaragua with all due haste as it is urgently needed. Once in Washington, he will contact international banks and will address the council [words indistinct] U.S. interests in Latin America.

According to a Managua source, a meeting between Ramirez and President Jimmy Carter "would be normal but has not been included in the agenda."

'SLANDER CAMPAIGN' DENOUNCED; RECONSTRUCTION CONTINUES

PA081553 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 7 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Aug 79 (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government born in the Sandinist revolution is preparing a counteroffensive against the slander campaign being carried out abroad by elements of the overthrown Somozist regime. The objective of the slander campaign is to weaken the aid and all-round solidarity shown by most countries of the world with the new Nicaraguan Government. This campaign will collapse over the deception on which it is based, Moises Hassan, one of the five members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here today. Hassan said that the campaign is being waged by those who were involved in shady deals with Somozism and who see the Sandinist revolution as the end to their opportunities for more privileges and means to exploit the people.

In the meantime, organized news media in the country are planning an "operation truth" on the current situation in Nicaragua and in defense of the leaders of the revolution. This operation will be supported internationally by the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) and the Federation of Latin American Journalists (FELAP) to oppose those who, like U.S. representative John Murphy, are talking about an execution wall as part of this magnanimous process which has not executed anyone connected with the Somoza regime.

This was said to ACAN-EFE by Ignacio Briones Torres, Nicaraguan newsman, chief editor of the Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA and FELAP director.

The 30-day state of emergency decreed by the revolutionary government should end on 19 August. If it is not extended, freedom of expression will be restored after the war period of the overall process. This would mean that newspapers and radio stations would reopen and hundreds of technicians, studio operators, announcers, newscasters and administrative personnel will return to work. However, it will not be effective until business and industry, which are fundamental to the country's economy, have recovered from the destruction and prostration that have occurred since February, when Sandinist guerrilla and political groups opposed to Somoza increased their military and political offensive.

At the end of the state of emergency, the government will issue a set of rules that will regulate news media.

Alfonso Robelo, former leader of the Broad Opposition Front (FAO) and currently a member of the Government of National Reconstruction, explained at an international forum the various stages and economic actions to be taken for the country's reconstruction. These stages are emergency foreign aid that is not being received as regularly as it should, investment aid for reconstruction, renegotiation of the foreign debt and establishment of an international reconstruction fund that will operate with government-to-government aid and loans, and loans secured through international financing agencies.

Among the most recent measures taken by the government to normalize the situation on behalf of private enterprise is the abolishment of vindictive Somozist decrees which canceled the legal status granted by the legislative branch to the conference of chambers of commerce of Nicaragua, the hamber of ommerce of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE).

Business in downtown Managua, traffic, and food supplies are returning to normal in the capital. Some of Managua's most exclusive restaurants, such as Los Ranchos and Rincon Espanol, are open.

The government has also announced that it is working on a new wage for public employees, taking into consideration the country's hard economic situation.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry will start repairing schools on 17 August so that classes can be resumed by 19 September.

In an urgent operation to improve infant nutrition, the Nicaraguan revolution nationalized the Prolacsa dairy industry, which has important installations in Matagalpa in northern Nicaragua.

GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMS 'ABSOLUTE' FREEDOM TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA081204 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Aug (AFP)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government has declared that there is absolute freedom to leave the country, it was learned here today. The official announcement was made by the government to deny new rumors about controls of Nicaraguan citizens to keep them inside national territory. The information noted that a lack of personnel in the immigration department is delaying the departure of many persons. The announcement stated, however, that every Nicaraguan is free to leave the country "as long as he has nothing pending with justice."

The Foreign Ministry also revealed it had extended 294 safe-conducts to wives and relatives of officials of the former Somozist regime who had sought refuge in foreign embassies in Managua. Some 800 persons, it was officially revealed, are being investigated in connection with their positions during the Somozist dictatorship and their reasons for seeking asylum. These persons are refugees in the embassies of El Salvador, Colombia, Spain, Venezuela, Guatemala, Chile, Ecuador, Argentina and the Dominican Republic.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES SPECIAL EMERGENCY COURTS

PA081515 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0606 8 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 8 Aug (LATIN),--The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction yesterday signed a law creating special emergency courts that will hand down 3-month to 10-year prison terms in accordance with the law on the maintenance of order and public security and the emergency law. These courts will operate in departmental capitals (capitals of provinces). Trials will be oral and verdicts may be taken to appellate courts within 48 hours. Maximum penalties of 10 years will be meted out to persons guilty of "persisting in the restoring of Somozism," "committing acts with a view to totally or partially submitting the nation to foreign domination," "revealing political or security secrets regarding national defense or the foreign relations of the nation," "committing acts of sabotage" or other crimes. The minimum 3-month prison term applies to possession of war materiel, vagrancy, scandalous drunkenness, prostitution or oral or written expressions, proclamations or manifestos that attempt to harm popular interests or to abolish the conquests attained by the people.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE RESUMED WITH ZAIRE, IRAN

Zairian Relations

FL081108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, desiring to normalize their reciprocal relations, have decided in conversations held in Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo, to reestablish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the embassy level and to accredit ambassadors as soon as possible.

Iranian Relations

FL081319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi and Cuban Chemical Industry Minister Antonio Esquivel have announced at a press conference in Tehran the decision of the two governments to reestablish diplomatic relations. Relations between the two countries were broken arbitrarily in March 1975 by the deposed Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. During his visit to Iran Minister Esquivel met with Ayatollah Khomeyni in the city of Qom to whom he delivered a greetings message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Ayatolah Khomeyni said that he hoped the sixth summit of the nonalined countries would be a success and a support for oppressed peoples. The Iranian leader also sent his greetings to and respect for the Cuban people and government, especially President Fidel Castro.

In another area, Minister Esquivel delivered an invitation to Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan to attend the nonalined countries sixth summit which will soon take place in our capital. At the meeting, concurrence existing between the two countries was stated with regards to the most important topics in international politics which will be discussed at the nonalined summit in Havana--especially the common struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, support for the peoples struggling for their total independence, especially the Palestinian people, the condemnation of the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the struggle for a new international economic order and solidarity of the nonalined countries with the fraternal people of Nicaragua.

Minister Esquivel also held various meetings with the Iranian foreign minister with whom he examined various aspects dealing with the nonalined countries movement and the sixth summit and future development of bilateral relations between Cuba and Iran.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

FL081121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] A Cuban-Angolan cooperation agreement has been signed in Luanda calling for greater cooperation in the fishing sector, scientific research and technical training, and in providing specialist aid. The document was signed by Angolan Fisheries Minister Lopes da Camara and Cuban Vice Minister of the Fish Industry Aldo Margolles who went to the People's Republic of Angola as head of a delegation which held talks for 1 week with officials of that African country.

DOMENECH LEAVES GUINEA-BISSAU, ARRIVES IN CAPE VERDE

FL090038 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Joel Domenech, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers, has arrived in Cape Verde bearing a message from President Fidel Castro for Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands. Domenech arrived in Praia, the capital of Cape Verde, from Guinea-Bissau where he held talks with President Luis Cabral and other personalities.

The object of Domenech's visit is to exchange views on the sixth summit of the nonalined countries movement to be held in Havana 3-7 September.

PERUVIAN PAPERS HIGHLIGHT ROCA-MORALES TALKS

FL090051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Peruvian newspapers today highlighted the talks held in Lima by Cuba's Council of State Vice President Blas Roca and Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez. The reports, some accomanied by photographs of the two leaders, appeared on the front pages of the daily EL COMERCIO and the official GAZETTE EL PERUANO. Other newspapers published reports on the political page.

MPSP CALLS FOR RELEASE OF URUGUAYAN PROFESSOR

FL081133 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a declaration, in solidarity with the Uruguayan people, expressing their repudiation of the jailing of (Jose Luis Massera), eminent mathematician, and his wife, (Marta Valentini). For 6 years the Uruguayan people have lived under a repressive regime which is openly fascist and a firm ally of North American imperialism which is waging a hollow propaganda campaign in defense of human rights. The jailings of Professor (Massera)--sentenced by a military tribunal to 20 years in jail--and his wife--given an 8-year jail term--have been protested by scientific, cultural and political circles throughout the world. Therefore, the Cuban Scientists for Peace Commission of the MPSP reflect the feelings of Cuban scientists and teachers and those from other countries and demand the immediate release of Professor (Massera) and his wife.

DELEGATION TO ANTI-NUCLEAR MEETING DEPARTS JAPAN

FL081439 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Tokyo--The Cuban delegation which participated in the World Congress Against Atom and Hydrogen Bombs has left that capital [Tokyo] for Havana today, 8 August, after a 10-day visit to Japan. The delegation included Eng Carlos Garcia Capote of the Cuban Movement of Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples and historian Francisco Pi Vidal Padron from the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples. During their stay in Japan the Cuban delegates attended the sessions and the antinuclear conference held in Tokyo. They traveled to Hiroshima where they participated in meetings and a mass rally which followed a peace march on the 34th anniversary of the U.S. nuclear genocide against that Japanese city.

REPORT GIVEN TO UN ANTI-DISCRIMINATION GROUP

FL081338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has presented a report to the Committee on Eliminating Racial Discrimination which was received with great satisfaction by experts from many countries. This report has been the fourth one presented by the Cuban delegation. It brings up to date the laws, decrees and other measures taken by the Cuban Government to carry out the resolutions of the international agreement on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination.

COMMENTARY ON NONALINED STAND AGAINST SOUTHERN AFRICAN RACISM

FL081511 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] A PRENSA LATINA commentary signed by Javier Rodriguez states that when the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries meet in Havana in September 1979 they will study in detail the explosive situation existing in southern Africa. The newsman states that 3 years ago at the last summit, oppression in this area of the world was vigorously condemned and the nonalined countries stigmatized the racist policy of South Africa and Rhodesia. Today the situation is even more serious in Zimbabwe, Namibia and in South Africa itself. The sympathy for the liberation movements, which--with weapons in hand--face discrimination and foreign occupation, was the result of the line traditionally defended by the nonalined countries with regard to that dangerous center of tension. This position was clearly stated in the declaration of the fifth summit in Colombo.

The fifth nonalined summit held in Colombo recalled that the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa represents the final phase of the decolonization process on the continent which is only resisted by the forces of imperialism and colonialism. The PRENSA LATINA commentary points out that the nonalined countries have repeatedly condemned the support provided by the United States, Great Britain, the FRG and other Western countries to the racist regimes of southern Africa. It states that this support includes military and financial aid which has allowed South African and Rhodesian aggressions against the frontline countries to increase. The PRENSA LATINA commentary also refers to the rejection by the nonalined countries of the illegitimate regime of Abel Muzorewa in Rhodesia which is perpetuating the domination of a white minority in Zimbabwe.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES SUGAR INDUSTRY AWARD

FL081152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Test] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received a letter from Marcos Lage, minister of the sugar industry, and Luis Martell Rosas, secretary general of the national sugar trade union, in which they announce the granting of a certificate for his 25-year service in the sugar industry. The letter states that "you deserve to get the certificate for 25 years of service in the sugar industry because, since the Moncada program we have felt your presence in our struggles." The letter adds that "Dear Fidel, we deliver this certificate with our heart and mind set on that memorable night of 6 August 1960; the date on which you told Cuba and the world that, from that moment on, the large monopolistic enterprises, among them the sugar mills, would become the property of the working people."

DAAFAR CHIEF REPORTS TRAINING ACTIVITIES, OBJECTIVES

FL081251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense--DAAFAR, in reviewing the 1978-79 training year in the DAAFAR, presented a detailed, critical and self-critical report at a meeting presided over by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and first vice minister-chief of the General Staff.

The document profoundly examined the different types of work done in DAAFAR as in practical troop training. Topics of primary concern in the report were increased combat readiness, ideological training of personnel, operational training, staff work, and the living and working conditions in the units.

In his report, the vice minister-chief of the DAAFAR stated that in the training year which has just ended, advances were made in the main areas of military work. The programs were completely fulfilled and results were generally satisfactory. Div Gen Francisco Cabrere also pointed out those areas in which work needs to be intensified. He noted the deficiencies to be resolved in future work. He said that our achievements cannot allow us to believe that there are no difficulties. There is still a need to improve many areas so as to continually raise the levels of efficiency and operations of each unit.

The report pointed out the basic types of activities to be undertaken in the new operational, combat and political training year so as to consolidate previous achievements and advance to higher levels. In the year just concluded the DAAFAR won the 11th [International Youth and Students] Festival special emulation which took place in the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] and scored well in the FAR Ministry inspection which took place in this part of the armed forces. Div Gen Cabrere Gonzalez stated that the troops of this command face new, complex tasks but with the certainty that they will know how to successfully fulfill them as part of the activities to salute the second congress of our party planned for 1980.

The report stated that mass culture and sports work took place during the 1978-79 training year but that greater attention should be paid to these tasks. The importance of adequately organizing weekend activities was stressed as well as continuing to improve the content of direct work with the men and to efficiently satisfy their material and spiritual needs, The DAAFAR chief said that improvements must be made in work in general and that an essential point in this regard--especially for the chiefs--is to be demanding and analytical, work toward the best solutions, plan work correctly and maintain adequate control at all levels.

The meeting announced the names of units which had the best results in the training year just completed. The troops were congratulated for their advances, especially the Soviet military specialists who lend their unselfish, exemplary assistance to this part of the armed forces.

Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez called on them to exert more rigorous work and observance in all areas, periodically study completed work with a profound critical sense, and respond through individual and collective attitudes to the call which, with regard to discipline and efficiency, was made by the PCC Politburo and to the statements made in this regard by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

CARCANO PRAISES FMC CONGRESS' PREPARATORY WORK

FL082021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Dora Carcano, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has stated in Santiago de Cuba that the Third FMC Congress preparatory work throughout the country is making satisfactory progress. Likewise, she termed positive the steps taken in eastern provinces, which she recently toured. The FMC secretary general announced that the organization is currently evaluating cadres at all levels and preparing for the holding of municipal assembly meetings. Carcano added that the rank and file units will soon begin discussing the topic of the political and ideological role that women should play in the historic mission of building socialism and fulfilling the third congress guidelines.

Carcano announced that Cienfuegos and Havana Provinces had fulfilled their goals of collecting funds for the Third FMC Congress. She referred to the experiences gained by leaders during the past 5 years and the fulfillment of the resolutions of the second congress. She mentioned the relations with women's organizations of socialist countries and the FMC role in forums of the Women's International Democratic Federation. Dora Carcano stressed that the FMC members are working hard to make their third congress equal to the people's efforts over the past 20 years and to Fidel's confidence in the FMC.

BARBADOS

ADAMS: U.S. SHOULD 'GET OFF FENCE' IN BELIZE DISPUTE

FL082000 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Lusaka, Zambia, 2 Aug (CANA)--Barbados Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams today emphasised the right of Belize to independence within secure borders and called at the Commonwealth summit conference here for pressure on the United States into climbing off the fence in the colony's territorial dispute with neighbouring Guatemala. Conference sources said Mr Adams stressed that Belize should be advanced to full sovereignty with her territorial integrity and security guaranteed by a multilateral defence arrangement.

The conference here, with clear unanimous support for the Belizean position, is expected to indicate in its final communique the likely composition of the multilateral force. The sources said the conference was told that sitting on the fence by the United States was tantamount to "putting steel in Guatemala's hands". But an unidentified country, felt to be Britain, said that Belize had the quiet support of the administration in Washington.

Adams Comments on CFTC

FL071737 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Barbadian prime minister, Tom Adams, has announced his government's intention to increase by 25 percent [words indistinct] 10,000 pounds sterling its annual contribution to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation--CFTC. At the same time he called on the developed states to pump more money into the agency. Mr Adams said [words indistinct] the Commonwealth summit conference [words indistinct] main agenda items aimed at accelerating the development of the poorer Commonwealth members in the [words indistinct] to help reshape the world economic system. A decision for a [word indistinct] increase he said would mean a tremendous advance by the fund [words indistinct] as the functional arm of the Commonwealth and the [words indistinct] the Commonwealth cooperation. The Barbadian leader noted that the future of the CFTC depended ultimately on the needs of the developing countries and the (?manner) of supplying those needs.

JAMAICA

REPORT ON MANLEY'S PARTICIPATION AT ZAMBIA CONFERENCE

FL081705 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Aug 79 pp 1, 23 FL

[Excerpt] Lusaka, August 2 (CANA)--Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, emerging as one of the principal speakers at the Commonwealth summit conference here, told his colleagues this evening that the present world economic crisis could not be solved unless there is acceptance that future global economic growth has to be predicated on growth in developing countries. Manley told the Commonwealth it could set the example for the world to follow by within its grouping, charting a clear and wise course to the new economic order.

He declared that inter-dependence must mean "a mutuality of development, conferring advantages on everybody in the world. "In this situation, some find themselves with tremendous resources and wealth and others are merely appendages to that wealth." The Jamaican leader again emphasised the point that in the present situation "there is a great danger of everybody retreating into either a sort of paralysis of will in the developed countries because there is an economic crisis coming on and just retreating into self-defeating isolationism and protectionism, and of us on the other side being condemned to more poverty more frustration, and continuing difficulties."

The world is facing a challenge to its political will to look at the specific instruments through which the current constraints on real growth could be removed, Manley said, and through which genuine international expansion that includes the developing world could take place. If the world community looked seriously at "the tremendous amount of work that has already been done on commodity trading, financial institutions, organising international division of labour, creating more industrial opportunities for developing countries and the relation of energy to these processes, it would be seen that the economists have come up with specific proposals."

Therefore, the creation of a new international economic order was no great mystical concept which nobody knows how to operate he stressed. "The new international economic order is specific, precise and implementable, but it requires the political will to do it." He threw out a challenge to the Commonwealth to begin to explore the problem of political methodology--how to create the political technique that can begin to get action, within the Commonwealth itself "since we have a natural advantage."

Asked by CANA what was his sounding of the responses made during the debate, particularly by the more propserous Commonwealth member states, the Jamaican prime minister said: "It is too early to tell, but I think some of the responses so far have been quite positive. We will be able to tell more over the weekend when we have an opportunity for follow-up discussions."

PNP CONGRATULATES MANLEY ON ZIMBABWE SOLUTION

FL081422 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson has sent a cablegram to Prime Minister Manley congratulating him on the contributions he has made in reaching an historic agreement for resolving the problems of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Mr Patterson sent a cablegram on the instruction of a special meeting of the PNP [People's National Party] Executive, the cabinet and the parliamentary (group). In their message of congratulations to the prime minister, the officials said they regarded the conclusions of the agreement as a vindication of the principles on which Jamaica has [always existed]. They said that under the leadership of Prime Minister Manley [words indistinct] that they are prepared to assist the front line African states and forces committed to genuine peace which recognize the equality of man.

PNP MANCHESTER PARISH MEMBER RESIGNS FROM PARTY

FL081720 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[By GLEANER political reporter]

[Excerpts] A member of the Manchester Parish Council, Councillor Eric Scott, who represents the Craighead Division, has resigned from the People's National Party [PNP]. The resignation, which was dated July 23, became effective immediately. He has retained his membership of the council and at the last meeting of the council, members were informed of his resignation. Indications are that Councillor Scott will retain his membership at least for the life of the present council which is expected to continue until 1981.

GLEANER EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GREATER CARIBBEAN COOPERATION

FL081700 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Aug 79 p 10 FL

[Unattributed editorial: "Caribbean Cooperation"]

[Text] The road to Caribbean integration continues to be rocky. Trinidad continues to resile from leadership, Guyana is overly embroiled in tribal differences between three Marxist parties, Jamaica's prime minister has more universal fish to fry, and non-alignment seems to have become the new weapon which some of the smaller territories have decided to use. Barbados alone appears to be still serious about Caribbean integration.

But the issues of basic development, if not national survival, are common crucial factors for nearly all Caribbean states. It might be opportune therefore, with the current interests in the role of science and technology in development, for leaders in the region to rethink integration along the lines of science and technology as a new approach to the problem, for such an approach could rise above the complex issues and differences, which retard integration.

If this approach is taken, a number of priority areas will have to be considered. These would include the conservation of non-renewable resources, cooperative science policies, nutrition, chemicals, drugs development and utilization, and exploitation of plant and marine resources particularly for medicines, food and industrial purposes as well as science and technology education. Caribbean cooperation in these areas could mean Caribbean survival and enrichment.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

FL071731 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Government of Jamaica and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique today formally established diplomatic relations. The move follows discussions between the two countries during which both governments confirmed their adherence to [words indistinct] and mutual respect for each other's [word indistinct]. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Jamaica and Mozambique [words indistinct] Prime Minister Manley [words indistinct] 2-day official visit to that African country. It is expected that discussions between Mr Manley and President Samora Machel will cover the southern African situation and the upcoming nonalined meeting in Cuba. The matter of Jamaica offering technical assistance to Mozambique, possibly in the area of [words indistinct] is also expected to be discussed between the two leaders. Prime Minister Manley is to be accompanied by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr (John Dike), during his visit to Mozambique.

ST LUCIA

POLICE CHIEF DIES AFTER ATTACK

PA081354 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2237 GMT 7 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 7 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Police Chief Etienne Alphonse died in a local hospital today 1 week after being the victim of an attack, the Caribbean News Agency CANA has reported. Alphonse, 50, was shot in the back. The attack on Alphonse has been the most serious attempt against police authorities on this island nation. A rash of attacks which began some time ago prompted Prime Minister Allan Louisy to urge all persons illegally holding firearms to turn them over to the authorities. Alphonse, a native of the southwestern locality of Choiseul, joined the police in 1948 and became chief in 1977.

CHILE

PRESENCE OF PASCAL ALLENDE IN SANTIAGO CONFIRMED

PY081345 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] The security services have acknowledged the presence of Andres Pascal Allende in Santiago. Spokesmen of the security service confirmed that the former leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Andres Pascal Allende, is in Chile. The spokesmen added that the police have been aware for several days of the presence on Chilean territory of Pascal Allende, who had left the country under the protection of political asylum. The spokesmen indicated that the police operation carried out in Arrayan had the precise objective of arresting the son of Laura Allende. They also pointed out that their suspicion about Pascal Allende's presence was confirmed after the statements made by Ana Penailillo and Cesar Fredes. The police are currently working actively to discover the whereabouts of Andres Pascal.

COLOMBIA

FARC AMBUSHES SOLDIERS IN SANTANDER DEPARTMENT

PA081816 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bucaramanga--Two soldiers were killed and others wounded during an ambush carried out by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] against a military unit in La Belleza municipality, Santander Department. Reports received in this capital indicate that many shots were fired during the ambush, leading to the assumption that there could be more victims. Military reinforcements have been sent to the region in pursuit of the seditious group.

M-19 MOVEMENT SETS OFF BOMB IN SANTA MARTA

PA081955 Paris AFP in Spanish 1620 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 8 Aug (AFP)--Commandos of the leftist April 19 (M-19) subversive group set off a dynamite charge here today, destroying a theater and a radio station, police have reported. Eyewitnesses told police that three men who claimed to be members of the M-19 movement, one of the most active guerrilla groups in the country, hurled a dynamite bomb at the Santa Marta Theater. The explosion started a fire which rapidly spread to adjoining buildings and destroyed the "Ondas del Caribe" radio station. Losses are estimated at close to $500,000. It took firemen 5 hours to put out the fire. The police reported no injured or dead.

VENEZUELA

NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA

PA090241 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2016 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 8 Aug (LATIN)--Today, Argentina and Venezuela signed an agreement on using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The agreement includes the areas of nuclear research and technology and the construction, development and utilization of experimental nuclear power reactors. The agreement, which is in the framework of the basic technical cooperation agreement between Buenos Aires and Caracas signed in 1972, will be in effect for 5 years and will be automatically extended for 1-year periods.

Argentine Ambassador Federico Barttfeld and Venezuelan acting Foreign Minister Rafael Leon Morales signed the agreement in the Foreign Ministry in the presence of several Argentine and Venezuelan officials on the eve of Barttfeld's departure for Romania, where he will be the new Argentine ambassador. The agreement foresees that important advances will be made in nuclear cooperation. It is within the framework of the basic technical cooperation agreement existing between the two countries and was studied and approved by the Venezuelan National Council for the Development of Nuclear Industry and by the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, according to an [Argentine] Embassy communique.

Two years ago, Argentina became the first Latin American country to export nuclear technology when it signed another cooperation agreement with Peru. That agreement included the delivery of a zero power research reactor [reactor de potencia cero para la investigacion]. The present agreement consists of 12 articles. It notes that the two countries will reciprocate in supplying and selling nuclear material, the renting of services and in the transfer of the equipment necessary for development programs in order to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The agreement adds that the two countries will cooperate in the research and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and will carry out common efforts in these activities. The production of isotopes and their application, prospecting for minerals of nuclear interest and their possible benefits and utilization for peaceful purposes are included in article three. There will be an exchange of experts, professors and scholarships, the document notes. The document adds that mixed working groups will conduct specific scientific research and technological development studies.

HERRERA ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROL POLICY

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[Text] Caracas, 8 Aug (EFE)--Within a climate of conflict concerning the positive effects of the measure, the government of President Luis Herrera Campins today revealed its price control policy. In this respect, 54 products, 17 types of vehicles, theaters, transportation, clinics and funeral parlors have had their prices regulated. Articles and services not included in the list will be subjected to new tariffs which will be announced shortly. Articles exempted from price controls include foodstuffs, excluding 32 products considered to be staples, cosmetics, construction materials (except cement and platens), automotive spare parts and farm machinery.

Through these measures the government is trying to make the economy competitive again, although it reserves the right to regulate basic consumer products. However, circles close to the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela (CTV), which comprise most of the nation's unions, feel that the decision to deregulate prices without consulting small businessmen and labor leaders may create a crisis with serious political and social implications. In this respect, CTV leader Andres Agelvis Prato noted that the working class economy is greatly determined by salaries and the prices of staple products.

Prato indicated that the bolivar is presently worth 50 percent of its value 3 years ago. With price deregulation its real value will decline to 30 percent, which could socially and politically destabilize democratic institutions. He also refuted the thesis that price deregulation will lead to a market economy, since producers "are parasites of the public credit" and increase prices because they are afraid of competition. Finally, the CTV leader said price deregulation must be accompanied by a compensatory bonus to balance the workers' wages, as they will be the sector most affected by the government measure.